

# Converting Colors

Hex(D88388)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(D88388) contains.

<b>Hex(D88388)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(D88388)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D88388
RGB	216, 131, 136
RGB Percent	85%, 51%, 53%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4863, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.37, 0.15
HSL	356°, 52%, 68%
HSV	356°, 39%, 85%
XYZ	40.8791, 32.6091, 27.4322
YIQ	156.9850, 49.0550, 19.5750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

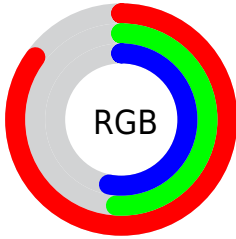
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 131, 136
Decimal	14189448
CIE Lab	63.84, 33.27, 11.34
CIE LCh	64, 35.149, 18.827
Yxy	32.6091, 0.4051, 0.3231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292379528 (0xFFD88388)
YUV	156.9850, -10.3456, 51.7562
Hunter-Lab	57.1044, 27.8496, 11.4910

# Details

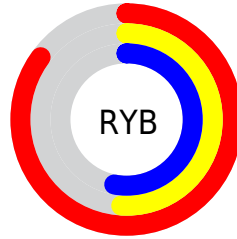
The Hex color **D88388** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **83D8D3**, and the grayscale version is **9D9D9D**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFB9BD**, and **9F5056** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D86D74**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D8999C**.

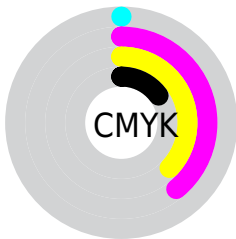
# Distribution



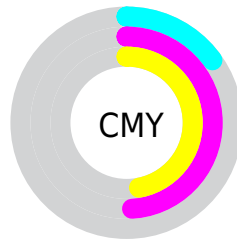
- Red (85%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D88388 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the Hex color D88388 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 D88388

 D88388

FFFFFF

 BB696F

 FFB9BD

 9F5056

 FFD5D9

 83373F

 FFF2F5

 681F29

 4D0315

 340000

 100000

 000000

 D88388

 D88388

 D86D74

 D8999C

 D8585F

 D8AEB1

 D8424B

 D8C4C5

 D82D37

 D8D9D9

 D81722

 D8EFEE

 D8010E

 D8FFFF

 D8000D

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



D083A8



D88388



CF8A6D

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



D88388



78A770



58A1D8

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



D88388



83D8D3

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



1FA8C9



D88388



4FAB8D

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



D88388



9B9F5E



20ABAE



8D97D6

# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



D88388



C29161



20ABAE



45A4D4



# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



D88388



FFE0E2



D283D8



806E6F



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



D88388



FF878E



D8A883



6B6061



AB000A



2B0003



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



D88388



FF878E



83B3D8



6B6061



AB000A

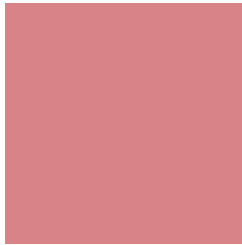


2B0003



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D88388 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

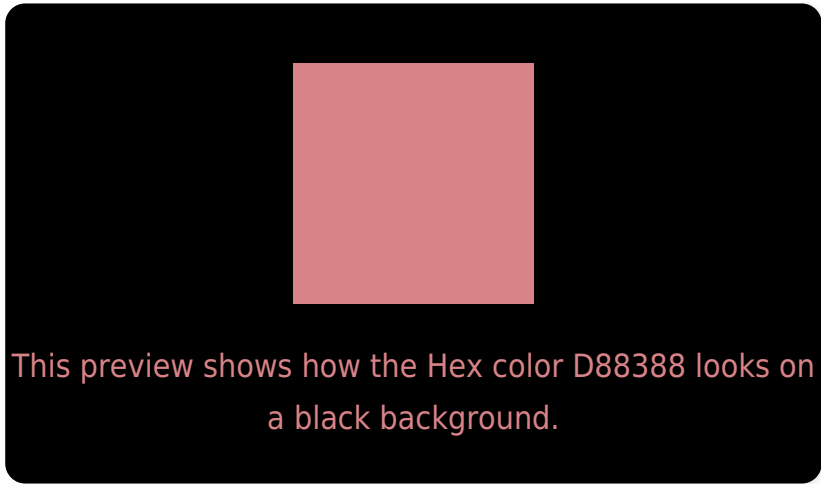
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex D88388 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D88388.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D88388.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).


## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
D88388

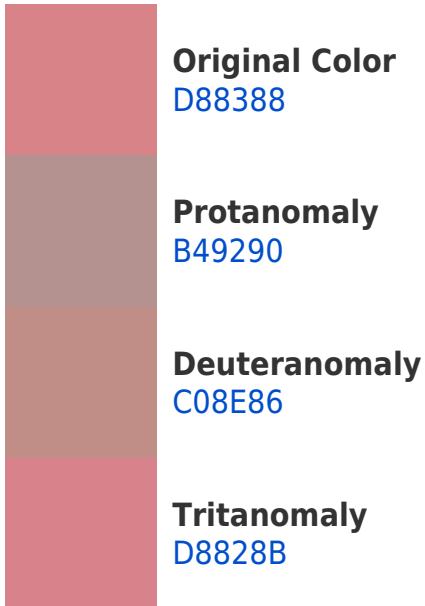
**Protanopia**  
9F9A94

**Deuteranopia**  
B29585

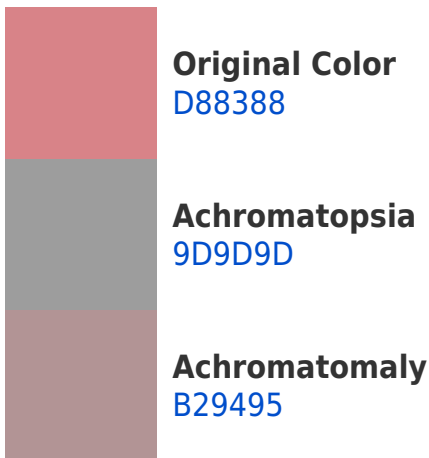


**Tritanopia**  
D8828C

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D88388 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color #D88388 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D88388  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel #D88388 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D88388
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D88388 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#D88388 }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:#D88388 }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D88388 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D88388; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D88388; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D88388 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D88388 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D88388 }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color:#D88388 }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor